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Chinese Times, 12th March.

Decatur was pronounced by General K... United States General at Shanghai, on the 14th instant, in an action in which a Chinese woman named Tai... Paul Barrow was sued for a decree of divorce from Thomas Donaldson Burrows, chief examiner of Customs at Hankow, on the ground of cruelty and adultery. The marriage took place at Hankow before the U. S. Consul in February, 1880, and three children had been born as issue of the marriage. Petitioner alleged that the respondent had been guilty of adultery both at Canton and Shanghai. Respondent admitted the adultery, but denied the cruelty. He was willing to submit to the decree of divorce. Petitioner, in addition to suing for divorce, demanded an allowance of \$1,000. Divorce was granted, the custody of the children was committed to respondent, and respondent was ordered to pay the petitioner the alimony claimed. After the judgment had been delivered the respondent, who expressed his entire satisfaction with the decree, offered in addition to the sum named therein, to pay the petitioner \$100 a year if she returned to the convent at Hankow, where she said she would be perfectly happy; and petitioner, who was as long as the continued of good conduct and unmarried, Mr. Robinson thanked the respondent for his generous offer and said that he believed his client was willing to return to the convent. The parties then left the Court in conversation together.

#### THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

The annual meeting of the shareholders in the China and Manila Steamship Co., Limited, was held this afternoon in the offices of the General Managers (Messrs Russell & Co.). Those present were: Messrs E. H. Huntington (Chairman), J. S. Moss (Member of Consulting Committee), E. George, F. Henderson, G. Orin, C. A. Jones, J. H. Cox, and R. Shewan, who acted as Secretary.

Mr. Shewan having read the notice calling the meeting, the Chairman said:—Gentlemen, with your permission I propose to take the Report and Accounts in your hands as read. The loss on the sale of the *Anatolia* has made the balance on the wrong side of Profit and Loss larger than it has ever been before, but against this must be borne in mind the fact that we have got rid of the most unprofitable factor in the Company's affairs, and put a stop to what has been a steady drain on its resources. It must also be remembered, in judging the present result, that this loss of \$60,000 does not belong wholly to the year, although this year's Profit and Loss Account has to stand it all. It really represents the depreciation of the vessel since she was bought, and had we had a Depreciation Account it would have been charged to it. Putting aside the depreciation on the *Anatolia* we have reduced last year's debit balance from \$24,210.51 to \$12,912.69, in other words we have this year netted \$11,297.82. In the opinion of the General Managers the three remaining items on the balance sheet are not much more than the requirements of the line. They are doing very well at present, but the *Emerald* is not so well adapted to the trade on account of her size as the *Diamond* and *Zephyr*, and should she be put to sea again this year she will be at once laid up, and sold when an opportunity presents itself. With reference to the item of \$44,130.06, outstanding at Hongkong, this amount has since been collected. In the absence of accounts from Manila it is impossible to say what amount was outstanding in the hands of the Agents there at the time of their suspension, but the General Managers are assured that the Company will suffer to only a very moderate extent, if at all, and as the Company has a first lien on the shares now standing in their name, I do not think that the loss can at the outside amount to more than a few hundred dollars. Messrs. Peole, Hubbard & Co.'s successors, Messrs. Warren, Boddie & Co., have been appointed the agents at Manila, and there are no questions any one would like to put, I beg, gentlemen, to propose the adoption of the Report and Accounts as presented.

No questions being asked, the Chairman proposed, Mr. George seconded, and it was agreed that the report and accounts as presented be adopted and passed.

On the motion of Mr. Cox, seconded by Mr. Gribble, Messrs F. D. Sassoon, J. S. Moss and C. P. Chatter were re-elected members of the Consulting Committee. Mr. Henderson proposed, Mr. Thompson seconded, and it was resolved, to re-elect Messrs Cox and Arnold auditors.

This was all the business, and the meeting dissolved.

#### SUPREME COURT.

##### IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before Sir George Phillips, Chief Justice.) Tuesday, March 22.

The monthly Criminal Sessions were begun this forenoon. There were ten cases on the list.

#### THE CHINESE NIGHT AT THE KOK TSI.

Ip A Hop and Chan Kan Kan were charged with shooting at Lung Afa and Chan Kwan with intent to do them grievous bodily harm and also with wounding three men. The prisoners pleaded not guilty.

The following gentlemen were sworn as jurors:—Messrs John MacCallum, Rich, Smith, J. P. Marquis, J. B. K. Whittall, Neil Macdonald, William Farlane, and J. P. Pascoe.

The Acting Attorney General said the prisoners were charged on two counts, one having shot at and wounded two men. This case arose out of some dispute or fight which took place at Tai Kok Tsi between some blacksmiths or boiler-makers and some others, engaged in the docks or employed as such. The case was a very serious one, and the point was not a trifling one. The two men who were wounded said they had nothing whatever to do with the dispute. One said he was a carpenter and that he was going to work. When he saw the parties fighting he turned back and received a wound on the back of the head. Neither of the wounded men were able to identify their assailants. But there were three witnesses, boiler-makers, who saw the quarrel and saw Ip A Hop wound one man and Chan Kan Kan the other. The first prisoner was ar-

#### (Before Mr Justice Russell.)

##### LARCENY.

Ng Shing was charged with stealing some articles of clothing from the house of a woman, Wong Mei Tai, on the 18th inst. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The following gentlemen were sworn as jurors:—Messrs E. Z. P. Pereira, Thos. Boyd, R. S. Judah, Herbert Denison, M. S. Elias, H. G. Siorich.

Mr. J. K. Joseph, for the prosecution, and Mr. J. Leach, instructed by Mr. Wilkinson, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Ho Kai said that about half past nine o'clock on the evening of the 18th February the woman was lying in her room and was going to sleep when she suddenly noticed in the prisoner's hand a bundle of clothing belonging to her husband. She ran after the prisoner into the street and a district watchman who had heard the disturbance came up and arrested the prisoner.

After hearing the evidence, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty by a majority of five to two.

##### LARCENY BY A LUGGAGE.

Leung Ayou, formerly a luggie, was charged with stealing two oilskins of the value of \$2 in July last.

Mr. Ho Kai said the oilskins were the property of another constable, who missed them and had reason to suspect prisoner of the theft. Shortly after the oilskins were missed, prisoner disappeared from the Police Force and afterwards a man named Li Ayoung was arrested for having the oilskins in his possession. This man stated that he had bought them from prisoner, who was subsequently arrested.

After hearing the evidence, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty.

##### LARCENY BY A SERVANT.

Chung Ato was charged with stealing \$250 in bank notes, the property of his master, Mr. S. S. Joseph, on the 8th March.

The Acting Attorney General said that on the morning of the 8th March, Mr. Joseph took from the pocket of his dressing gown two notes of \$100 and one note of \$50 each. He put them on the top of a spare bed in the dressing room. About 9.15 he went down to breakfast and left the notes there.

It was important for him to be at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at 9.30 that morning. So he stayed a very short time for breakfast and left at 9.35. He had not been out for some time before he found that he had left the notes. He went up to the room and found that the bed and washstand had been tidied up, but the money was gone. He expected to find the prisoner there because it was his duty to clean the room and he had just come out of it at 9 o'clock. The prisoner had gone, but he reappeared shortly afterwards. When Mr. Joseph asked him about the money the prisoner stammered and gave no answer.

Mr. Joseph offered to let him go if he gave up the money, but he said 'I have not got it.' The police were sent for and the man was arrested. It was for the jury, after hearing Mr. Joseph's statement, to say whether the prisoner had stolen the money.

Mr. Joseph gave evidence in support of the facts stated. He said he was not absent from the house more than five minutes. When he left his dressing room to go down stairs the prisoner was in his bedroom which communicated by a door with the dressing-room. There were other servants in the house, but they were engaged in other parts of the house.

The Acting Attorney General admitted that the prisoner had pointed out to the jury that although it was the prisoner's duty to look after the room it was quite possible some other one might have got into it while he was absent. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

##### ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

Chan Angau, Lum Ayan, Tosi A. Li, and Man Ayan were charged with having, on the 9th January, put into bodily fear a woman named U. Tan and stolen a silver bangle, a pair of earrings, a suit of clothing and a purse containing 20 five-cent pieces. The fifth prisoner was further charged with receiving the articles stolen.

The Acting Attorney General said a widow living in Third Street was sitting in her brother's house there, when the five men came in and asked her if her brother was in the house. She said 'no,' and asked them to go away. They refused to go and she opened a window and called out. One of the prisoners seized her by the neck, and the accused prisoner pushed her down. He had a dagger and threatened to kill her. The others went into a room and stole what they could lay hands on. Another woman who lived next door heard a great noise. She rushed out and saw several men run out of the house. A third woman was sitting at the door of the house as these five men came in. One of them beat her, and seized her by the neck. She could identify three of them. The officer of police who was with the jury how the identification was conducted. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd prisoners were identified by the woman next door and the 2nd, 4th and 5th were identified by the woman sitting at the door.

It was found that one of the witnesses called spoke a dialect that was not understood by the interpreters of the Court and the case had to be adjourned till 10.30 a.m. tomorrow, at which time the jurors not called are also requested to attend.

##### RUSSIA AND CHINA.

From information received at St. Petersburg from the Kuldja frontier it appears that the Chinese Government is massing troops at Kashgar and Kuldja. Their number amounts already to 30,000 men of all arms, which, it is expected, will be further increased. They are well drilled and armed. Great excitement prevails among the Mohammedan tribes in the Chinese possessions of Kuldja, Kuldja, and Kuldja. Concerning another portion of the frontier the Vienna *Politik Correspondenz* has the following telegram from St. Petersburg:—The Governors-General of Eastern Siberia and the Amur territory recently reported to the Russian Government that no improvement in the state of affairs on the railway frontier was to be looked for until railway communication was established between Europe and the Chinese frontier. The question of carrying out this work may therefore be expected to be decided very shortly. Apprehension exists here of secret arrangements having been concluded between England and China. General Priemsky characterises the attitude of the Chinese on the frontier as extremely provocative.

#### THE DEFENCE OF THE COALING STATIONS.

In the House of Commons on the 15th ultimo, Sir W. Crossman asked what amount had been voted by the Colonial Legislatures of Hongkong, Singapore, Ceylon, and Mauritius for the defence of the coaling or naval stations in those colonies; how much had been expended by the Imperial Government for the armament of the defence of these stations; how much had been required to complete these armaments; how much had been expended by the Imperial Government on the other coaling stations for Her Majesty's fleet abroad; and how much would be required to complete the defence of these other coaling stations.

Mr. E. Stanhope: I hope the hon. member will understand that it is not desirable to give complete details as to the several stations, but that the Legislature of the colonies names have voted £270,000 towards their defences. The Imperial Government has expended £183,531, and completes a further expenditure of £208,855. On other coaling stations the Imperial Government has spent £192,164, and expects to spend a further sum of £213,303.

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Mr. Bradlaugh asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether twelve months ago the Viceroy did not, in reference to the probable action of China upon our northern frontier (in Burma), state that there would be no attempt to bring the Shan chiefs under direct administrative control, and that it was of great importance to secure the acquiescence of China; and whether any, and what, steps had since been taken to secure such acquiescence.

Sir J. Gore: The words quoted are to be found in the Blue-book. A convention was made with China on July 24, 1886, which has been laid on the table of the House.

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## INSURANCES.

**THE LONDON ASSURANCE**  
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER  
By His Majesty King George The First,  
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Corporation are  
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—  
**Marine Department.**  
Policies at current rates, payable either  
here, in London, or at the principal Ports  
of India, China and Australia.  
**Fire Department.**  
Policies issued for long or short periods at  
current rates.

**Life Department.**  
Policies issued for sums not exceeding  
£5,000 at reduced rates, payable either  
here, in London, or at the principal Ports  
of India, China and Australia.  
**HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.**  
Hongkong, July 26, 1872. 496

**LANCASHIRE INSURANCE**  
**COMPANY.**  
(FIRE AND LIFE).  
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on  
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on  
Goods on board Vessels and on Hauls of  
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms  
and Conditions.  
Proposals for Life Insurances will be  
received, and transmitted to the Directors  
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on  
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single  
Life.  
For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-  
posals or any other information, apply to  
**ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,**  
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.  
Hongkong, January 4, 1887. 100

**QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-**  
**PANY.**  
THE Undersigned are prepared to accept  
Risks on First Class Goods at a  
per cent. net premium per annum.

**NORTON & Co., Agents.**  
Hongkong, May 19, 1881. 928

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE**  
**INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
THE Undersigned, Agents of the above  
Company, are authorized to insure  
against FIRE at Current Rates.  
**GILMAN & Co.**  
Hongkong, January 1, 1882. 14

## Mails.

## U. S. MAIL LINE.

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA  
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND THROUGH  
AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship **CITY OF**  
**SYDNEY** will be despatched for  
San Francisco, via Yokohama, on  
SATURDAY, the 26th Instant, at 3  
p.m., taking Passengers and Freight for  
Japan, the United States, and Europe.  
Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-  
portation to Yokohama and other Japan  
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and  
Inland Cities of the United States, via Over-  
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and  
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central  
and South America, by the Company's and  
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to  
England, France, and Germany by all  
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.  
Returns. Passengers, who have  
paid full fare, re-embarking at San  
Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa)  
within six months, will be allowed a discount  
of 20% from Return Fare; if re-embarking  
within one year, an allowance of 10% will  
be made from Return Fare. Free-Fair Re-  
turn Passage Orders, available for one year,  
will be issued at a Discount of 25% from  
Return Fare. These allowances do not apply  
to through fares from China and Japan to  
Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4  
p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel  
Postages will be received at the office until  
5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Postages  
should be marked to address in full; value  
of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo  
destined to ports beyond San Francisco  
should be sent to the Company's Office in  
Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector  
of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage  
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 60, Queen's Road Central,  
C. D. HARMAN,  
Agent.

Hongkong, March 9, 1887. 440

**Occidental & Oriental Steam-**  
**Ship Company.**

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS  
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED  
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND  
SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,  
AND  
ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING  
STEAMERS.

THE Steamship **OCEANIC** will be  
despatched for San Francisco, via  
Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 5th April,  
at 3 p.m.

Connection being made at Yokohama,  
with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan  
Ports.  
All Parcel Postages should be marked to  
address in full; and same will be received  
at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the  
day previous to sailing.

Returns. Passengers, who have  
paid full fare, re-embarking at San  
Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa)  
within six months, will be allowed a discount  
of 20% from Return Fare; if re-embarking  
within one year, an allowance of 10% will  
be made from Return Fare. Free-Fair Re-  
turn Passage Orders, available for one year,  
will be issued at a Discount of 25% from  
Return Fare. These allowances do not apply  
to through fares from China and Japan to  
Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo  
destined to ports beyond San Francisco  
should be sent to the Company's Office in  
Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector  
of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight  
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 60, Queen's Road Central,  
C. D. HARMAN,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, February 23, 1887. 366

## Mails.



**STEAM FOR**  
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,  
ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,  
MALTA, GIBRALTAR,  
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE,  
PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON;  
ALSO,  
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND  
AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills  
of Lading for BATAVIA, PERSIAN  
GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES,  
TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK  
AND BOSTON.

SPECIAL ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship  
**OROMANDER**, Captain Reeves, with  
Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched  
from this office for LONDON, via BOMBAY  
and SUEZ CANAL, on TUESDAY, the  
29th March, at 4 p.m.  
Cargo will be received on board until  
10 a.m. on the 28th March.  
Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office  
until Noon on the 28th March.  
Tea, Silk and Valuables for Europe  
will be transhipped at Colombo; Gen-  
eral Cargo for London will be conveyed  
via Bombay without transhipment, arriving  
one week later than by the ordinary direct  
route via Colombo.

For further Particulars regarding  
FREIGHT, PASSAGE, apply to the  
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVI-  
GATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are  
required to be declared prior to shipment.  
Shippers are particularly requested to  
note the terms and conditions of the Com-  
pany's Black Bills of Lading.  
Passengers desirous of insuring their bag-  
gage can do so on application at the Com-  
pany's Office.

**E. L. WOODIN,**  
Acting Superintendent.  
Hongkong, March 18, 1887. 493

## NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

## STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN,  
SUEZ, PORT SAID, TRIESTE,  
ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG,  
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK  
SEA & BALTIC PORTS;  
ALSO,  
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,  
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,  
GALVESTON & SOUTH AMERICAN  
PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL  
AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS  
AND LOGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills  
of Lading for the principal places in  
RUSSIA.  
ON MONDAY, the 18th day of April,  
1887, at Noon, the Company's  
Steamship **BAVERN**, Captain SANDER,  
with MAIL, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,  
and CARGO, will leave this port as above,  
calling at Genoa.  
Shipping Orders will be granted till  
Noon. Cargo will be received on board  
until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3  
p.m. on the 17th April. (Parcels are  
not to be sent on board; they must be  
left at the Agent's Office). Contents and  
Value of Packages are required.  
The Steamer has splendid Accommodation  
and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.  
For further Particulars, apply to  
**MELCHERS & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, March 21, 1887. 508

**Intimations.**

## WINTER TIME TABLE.

## THE KWOLLOON FERRY.

## STEAM LAUNCH

## MORNING STAR

RUN DAILY as a FERRY BOAT between  
Peddar's Wharf and Tsim-Tai-Tai at the  
following hours.—This Time Table will  
take effect from the 1st of OCTOBER, 1886.

WEEK DAYS.			SUNDAYS.		
TO.	LEAVE	ARRIVE	TO.	LEAVE	ARRIVE
10	8.00 A.M.	8.00	10	8.00 A.M.	7.00
11	8.00	8.25	11	7.30	8.00
12	8.50	9.15	12	9.00	10.15
13	9.40	10.20	13	10.30	10.45
14	10.30	10.55	14	11.00 P.M.	noon
15	11.15	12.25 P.M.	15	12.25	1.15
16	12.45 P.M.	1.00	16	1.25	1.55
17	1.25	1.55	17	2.25	2.55
18	2.20	2.55	18	3.25	3.55
19	3.25	3.55	19	4.10	4.25
20	4.10	4.25	20	4.50	5.15
21	5.40	5.10	21	5.25	5.40
22	5.20	5.40	22	6.00	6.15
23	5.55	6.15	23	6.30	6.45
24	6.30	6.45	24	7.00	7.15
25	7.00		25		